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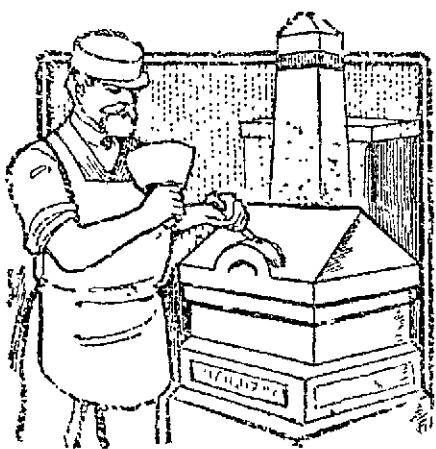
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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Submitted To The Fifty-Seventh
Congress This Afternoon.

Chief Executive Devotes Considerable Space

To Conservative Consideration Of Trusts

"Our Place Must Be Great Among The Nations" Is
Keystone Of The Long And Thoughtful Document.

Washington, Dec. 2.—President Roosevelt's message was received and read in congress today. In full, it is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

We still continue in a period of unbounded prosperity. This prosperity is not the creature of law, but undoubtedly the laws under which we work have been instrumental in creating the conditions which make it possible, and by unwise legislation it would be easy enough to destroy it. There will undoubtedly be a period of depression. The wave will recede; but the tide will advance. This Nation is seated in a continent flanked by two great oceans. It is composed of men, the descendants of pioneers, or, in a sense, pioneers themselves; of men winnowed out from among the nations of the Old World by the energy, boldness and love of adventure found in their own eager hearts. Such a nation, so placed, will surely wrest success from fortune.

As a people we have played a large part in the world, and we are bent upon making our future even larger than the past. In particular, the events of the last four years have definitely decided that, for woe or for weal, our place must be great among the nations. We may either fail greatly or succeed greatly; but we can not avoid the endeavor from which either great failure or great success must come. Even if we would, we can not play a small part. If we should try, all that would follow would be that we should play a large part ignobly and shamefully.

But our people, the sons of the men of the Civil war, the sons of the men who had iron in their blood, rejoice in the present and face the future with high heart and resolute will. Ours is not the creed of the weakling and the coward; ours is the gospel of hope and of triumphant endeavor. We do not shrink from the struggle before us. There are many problems for us to face at the outset of the twentieth century—grave problems abroad and still graver at home; but we know that we can solve them and solve them well, provided only that we bring to the solution the qualities of head and heart which were shown by the men who, in the days of Washington, founded this government, and, in the days of Lincoln, preserved it.

No country has ever occupied a higher plane of material well-being than ours at the present moment. This well-being is due to no sudden or accidental causes, but to the play of the economic forces in this country for over a century; to our laws, our sustained and continuous policies; above all, to the high individual average of our citizenship. Great fortunes have been won by those who have taken the lead in this phenomenal industrial development, and most of these fortunes have been won not by doing evil, but as an incident to action which has benefited the community as a whole. Never before has material well-being been so widely diffused

among our people. Great fortunes have been accumulated, and yet in the aggregate these fortunes are small indeed when compared to the wealth of the people as a whole. The plain people are better off than they have ever been before. The insurance companies, which are practically mutual benefit societies—especially helpful to men of moderate means—represent accumulations of capital which are among the largest in this country. There are more deposits in the savings banks, more owners of farms, more well-paid wage workers in this country now than ever before in our history. Of course, when the conditions have favored the growth of so much that was good, they have also favored somewhat the growth of what was evil. It is eminently necessary that we should endeavor to cut out this evil, but let us keep a due sense of proportion; let us not in fixing our gaze upon the lesser evil forget the greater good. The evils are real and some of them are menacing, but they are the outgrowth, not of misery, or decadence, but of prosperity—of the progress of our gigantic industrial development. This industrial development must not be checked, but side by side with it should go such progressive regulation as will diminish the evils. We should fail in our duty if we did not try to remedy the evils, but we shall succeed only if we proceed patiently, with practical common sense as well as resolution, separating the good from the bad and holding on to the former while endeavoring to get rid of the latter.

In my message to the present congress at its first session I discussed at length the question of the regulation of those big corporations commonly doing an interstate business, often with some tendency to monopoly, which are popularly known as trusts. The experience of the past year has emphasized, in my opinion, the desirability of the steps I then proposed. A fundamental requisite of social efficiency is a high standard of individual energy and excellence; but this is in no wise inconsistent with power to act in combination for aims which can not so well be achieved by the individual acting alone. A fundamental base of civilization is the inviolability of property; but this is in no wise inconsistent with the right of society to regulate the exercise of the artificial powers which it confers upon the owners of property, under the name of corporate franchises, in such a way as to prevent the misuse of these powers. Corporations, and especially combinations of corporations, should be managed under public regulation. Experience has shown that under our system of government the necessary supervision can not be obtained by state action. It must therefore be achieved by national action. Our aim is not to do away with corporations; on the contrary, these big aggregations are an inevitable development of modern industrialism, and the effort to destroy them would be futile unless accompanied by a more widely diffused

(Continued on second page.)

RANDOM GOSSIP.

The tax collector's office was a very busy place Monday afternoon and Tax Collector Parker was kept on the hustle. This was brought about by people who had waited until the last day of grace to pay their taxes. Interest went into effect today on all unpaid taxes.

Mascagni has a surprise in store for those whose only ideas of Italian opera have been gained from performances by companies composed of singers of several nationalities, or from the various Italian organizations which have toured this country from time to time. A full Italian company of the highest class is what Mascagni has to offer.

A town that pays the preacher and supports the editor is so close to heaven that a fellow can hardly sleep for the singing of the angels.—Atlanta Constitution.

November has been somewhat remarkable from a meteorological standpoint, for the New England climate, famed in song and story, has conducted itself in a manner much appreciated by the residents, especially those who have not an over abundance of coal in their cellars. The month has been remarkable for the high temperature which has prevailed and for the very small amount of rainfall. Up to a few days ago the mean temperature was 48.8, higher by 6.4 degrees than the average for the last eleven years. There have been only two rainstorms worthy of the name.

Stools have been provided for the motormen in some of the Boston and Maine trolley cars on the Concord and Manchester line.

The portrayal of President Lincoln by Benjamin Chapin, which will be given in Pelree hall, Dec. 5, at three o'clock in the afternoon, under the auspices of the Grafton club, will be an entertainment of rare value and significance to many of our people. To the Grand Army man, the hour with Mr. Chapin, who so closely resembles Lincoln in height and build, will carry him back to the days of the sixties and he will seem to listen again to the wise, humorous and gentle words of his beloved commander-in-chief. To the Sons of Veterans, the Woman's Relief Corps, and other similar organizations, the opportunity will be given to note some of the great events which have been like household words to them. To the pupils in the public school and the children just beginning to study the characters of our great men in history, is given a rare opportunity of great educational value to feel the reality of Lincoln's personality. To all, the afternoon will be a pleasure and a profit, for Mr. Chapin has created a wonderful production and is himself an artist and an actor of no mean stamp.

I hope that all who can avail themselves of the opportunity to hear and see Mr. Chapin will do so. It is a matter of sincere regret that the hour is one that cannot be other than inconvenient for many who would otherwise attend, but it was the only possible arrangement which could be made, owing to Mr. Chapin's many engagements.

A pool and a billiard table have been placed in the rooms of the new Y. M. C. A. building at Salem, Mass. This is a decided innovation in Y. M. C. A. circles in this part of the country.

There was an automobile in town a few hours on Sunday which excited more than common attention. This was not one of your ordinary pleasure carriages, such as have been seen in and about the streets of Portsmouth, but a regular road machine, and a racer at that.

It was a fine carriage, about ten feet long, and of a general appearance that gave the impression that it would be easy to leave the miles behind it in quick time. Piled in the rear of the carriage was an outfit large enough for a family, clothes, extra tires, tool kits, and other things needed on an automobile trip.

The automobile was the property of J. D. Danielson of Boston. He is interested in the mills of Auburn, Maine. From this city his chauffeur took him to Portland.

The coal business at the present time in this city is in a flourishing condition, and the dealers are having



Impairment of hearing robs one of many of the joys of life, exposes to danger, interferes with capacity for usefulness, limits ability to transact business and earn a living. Many annually abandon their plans, ambitions and hopes on account of loss of hearing.

In nearly every case of partial or complete deafness there is another feature that to many is more troublesome than the difficulty of hearing—the distracting head noises. These make such an impression on some as to almost drive them insane. The everlasting buzzing, ringing, snapping, rumble or roar, distracts them by day and prevents rest by night.

Nine cases out of ten of head noises and progressive hardness of hearing are due to catarrh of the middle ear or of the tube leading from it to the throat. It should be understood and constantly borne in mind that to restore the hearing and silence the distracting noises a treatment is required that will allay inflammation in the eustachian tubes, reduce the congestion and swelling and stop the secretion of mucus so that the tubes will be kept open for the free passage of air into the middle ear. No locally applied medicine will effectually do this, only a searching constitutional alternative and resolute will cure catarrh in the deep recesses of the head.

Two acquaintances of the writer were run down and killed by the cars in one year. Both had catarrh of the head, which had extended up the eustachian tubes, leading from the throat to the middle ear, and were quite hard of hearing. In both cases the coroner's jury decided that they came to their death because of inability to hear and heed signals that were intended for them. What happened to them is of frequent occurrence and in three cases out of four might have been prevented by the use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets. These tablets cure all kinds of catarrh. They can be bought at any drug store for 50 cents a box. That Stuart's Catarrh Tablets do effectually cure catarrh of the eustachian tubes and the head noises and deafness resulting therefrom is attested by the following:

Mrs. Jane Barlow, the famous modiste, says: "I finally had to give up personal attention to my customers and in consequence many of them went elsewhere. I was in despair for specialists seemed powerless to help me. Stuart's Catarrh Tablets cured me in just a little while so completely that now I hear as well as ever."

Army Surgeon C. S. Beverly became so deaf from catarrh that he was forced to resign his position and abandon his profession. He says: "Of course my inherent professional prejudice was hard to overcome, but knowing the great benefit you had received, my dear General, through the use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, I used them. The great and almost immediate relief I experienced was truly astonishing. I am now entirely cured and have no fear of the disease returning. I go back to my old post next month."

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets have done it, do it, will do it. Try them and be convinced. They are for sale at any drug store at 50 cents a box. It will put you to a very little trouble or expense to prove what they will do for you. Send to F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., for their free book about catarrh. A postal card will bring it. Write today.

hard work in keeping up to the orders. The recent cold snap started a great demand for fuel of all kinds, and this has not decreased the price at all, for the prices quoted this morning were: Hard coal, \$9; soft coal, \$8; coke, \$8; hard and soft wood, \$10 a cord.

A list of articles lost in the mails during the month of October has been compiled and sent out by the post office department. From the copy received at the Portsmouth post office, it is learned that the value of the lost articles ranges in value from twenty-five cents to \$100, and include pocketknives, kodak film, electroplate, package of balmain, rollers, playing cards, pipe, hardware, keys, beads, flower bulbs, seeds, apron, dress goods, samples, toy watch, fountain pen, watch chain, razor, box of salve, spectacles, garters, toy telephone, promissory note for \$150, surgical instruments, brass buttons, safety pins, hat feathers, yarn, butcher knife, three tablespoons, part of clock, type, hair brushes, match boxes, samples of pills and corals.

One of the young lady clerks in a local store had a rather exciting experience with a sneak thief, one day recently. The chap came in to the store and asked to see some blue ribbon. He was a well dressed man, but appeared to have been drinking. She did not know the fellow, but thought he was a stranger in the town. She showed him some ribbon. He thought one kind was too light and another too dark, and asked to see some medium shade. She turned to comply with the request, when the man grabbed one of the balls of ribbon and started for the door. The young lady was too quick for him, however, and before he could open the door she had a hand in his overcoat pocket, meantime shouting for the proprietor of the store to come to her assistance. The fellow escaped, but without the ribbon.

Somebody has recently written of the ill treatment of domestic animals on the Maine coast farms, and somebody therefore has an opinion which sadly needs revising, says the Old York Courant. Last spring a man called at the office of York's town

clerk and called for two licenses, one for his brindle pup and the other for his marriage. He seemed to be a little unsteady to paying expenses for brindle pups and bridal transactions, and he had failed to bring the full price of admission. In fact, the assets available virtually necessitated a choice between dog and woman, with the result that Duggie was duly registered and Susie remained a spinster.

SELLS BLOODED COLTS.

Superintendent Daniel Mahaney of Maplewood farm has sold two colts, one out of Miss Nutcracker by Ishida, and the other out of Light Moon by the same horse, both to John Dorothy of Boston. Mr. Mahaney was in New York last week attending the horse sale there, and in January he will have the balance of the Maplewood string in the sale.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine *B.F. Jones*

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.

"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents and \$1.00. Sold by Geo. Hill, Druggist.

A TROLLEY RIDE

Over the new line FROM

PORTSMOUTH TO
EXETER

Would not be complete without

MEALS AT

SQUAMSCOTT

N. S. Willey, HOUSE Proprietor

EXETER, N. H.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

(Continued from first page.)

completed in ways that would work the utmost mischief to the entire body politic. We can do nothing of good in the way of regulating and supervising these corporations until we fix clearly in our minds that we are not attacking the corporations, but endeavoring to do away with any evil in them. We are not hostile to them; we are merely determined that they shall be so handled as to subserve the public good. We draw the line against misconduct, not against wealth. The capitalist who, alone or in conjunction with his fellows, performs some great industrial feat by which he wins money is a well-doer, not a wrongdoer, provided only he works in proper and legitimate lines. We wish to favor such a man when he does well. We wish to favor his actions only to prevent him from doing ill. Publicity can do no harm to the honest corporation; and we need not be over-terrible about sparing the unlikeliest corporation.

In curbing and regulating the combinations of capital which are or may become injurious to the public we must be careful not to stop the great enterprises which have legitimately reduced the cost of production, not to abandon the place which our country has won in the leadership of the international industrial world, not to strike down wealth with the result of closing factories and mines, of turning the wage-worker idle in the streets and leaving the farmer without a market for what he grows. Insistence upon the impossible means delay in achieving the possible, exactly as, on the other hand, the stubborn defense alike of what is good and what is bad in the existing system, the resolute effort to obstruct any attempt at betterment, betrays blindness to the historic truth that wise evolution is the sure safeguard against revolution.

No more important subject can come before the congress than this of the regulation of interstate business. This country can not afford to sit supine on the plea that under our peculiar system of government we are helpless in the presence of the new conditions, and unable to grapple with them or to cut out whatever of evil has arisen in connection with them. The power of the congress to regulate interstate commerce is an absolute and unqualified grant, and without limitations other than those prescribed to the Constitution. The congress has constitutional authority to make all laws necessary and proper for executing this power, and I am satisfied that this power has not been exhausted by any legislation now on the statute books. It is evident, therefore, that evils restrictive of commercial freedom and entailing restraints upon national commerce fall within the regulative power of the congress, and that a wise and reasonable law would be a necessary and proper exercise of congressional authority to the end that such evils should be eradicated.

I believe that monopolies, unjust discriminations, which prevent or cripple competition, fraudulent over-capitalization, and other evils in trust organizations and practices which injuriously affect interstate trade can be prevented under the power of the congress to "regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states" through regulations and requirements operating directly upon such commerce, the instrumentalities thereof, and those engaged therein.

I earnestly recommend this subject to the consideration of the congress with a view to the passage of a law reasonable in its provisions and effective in its operations, upon which the questions can be finally adjudicated that now raise doubts as to the necessity of constitutional amendment. If it prove impossible to accomplish the purpose above set forth by such a law, then, assuredly, we should not shrink from amending the constitution so as to secure beyond peradventure the power sought.

The congress has not heretofore made any appropriation for the better enforcement of the antitrust law as it now stands. Very much has been done by the Department of Justice in securing the enforcement of this law, but much more could be done if congress would make a special appropriation for this purpose, to be expended under the direction of the attorney-general.

One proposition advocated has been the reduction of the tariff as a means of reaching the evils of the trusts which fall within the category I have described. Not merely would this be wholly ineffective, but the diversion of our efforts in such a direction would mean the abandonment of all intelligent attempt to do away with these evils. Many of the largest corporations, many of those which should certainly be included in any proper scheme of regulation, would not be affected in the slightest degree by a change in the tariff, save as such change interfered with the general

prosperity of the country. The only relation of the tariff to big corporations as a whole is that the tariff makes manufactures profitable, and the tariff remedy proposed would be in effect simply to make manufactures unprofitable. To remove the tariff as a punitive measure directed against trusts would inevitably result in ruin to the weaker competitors who are struggling against them. Our aim should be not by unfair tariff changes to give foreign products the advantage over domestic products, but by proper regulation to give domestic competition a fair chance; and this end cannot be reached by any tariff changes which would affect unfavorably all domestic competitors, good and bad alike. The question of regulation of the trusts stands apart from the question of tariff revision.

Stability of economic policy must always be the prime economic need of this country. This stability should not be fossilization. The country has acquired in the wisdom of the protective tariff principle that is exceedingly undesirable that this system should be destroyed or that there should be violent and radical changes therein. Our past experience shows that great prosperity in this country has always come under a protective tariff, and that the country can not prosper under fitful tariff changes at short intervals. Moreover, if the tariff laws as a whole work well, and if business has prospered under them and is prospering, it is better to endure for a time slight inconveniences and inequalities in some respects than to upset business by too quick and too radical change. It is most earnestly to be wished that we could treat the tariff from the standpoint solely of our business needs. It is, perhaps, too much to hope that particular ship may be entirely excluded from consideration of the subject, but at least it can be made secondary to the business interests of the country, that is, to the interests of our people as a whole. Unquestionably the citizens' interests will best be served if together with the tariff we combine a system which

will guard us against the evils of monopoly by practical experts, who should approach the subject from a business standpoint, having in view both the particular interests affected and the commercial well-being of the people as a whole. The machinery for providing such careful investigation can readily be supplied. The executive department has already at its disposal "methods" of collecting facts and figures; and if the congress desires additional consideration to that which will be given the subject by its own committees, then a commission of business experts can be appointed whose duty it should be to recommend action by the congress after a deliberate and scientific examination of the various schedules as they are affected by the changed and changing conditions. The unvarnished and unbiased report of this commission would show what changes should be made in the various schedules, and how far these changes could go without also changing the great prosperity which this country is now enjoying, or upsetting its fixed economic policy.

The cases in which the tariff can produce a monopoly are so few as to be almost negligible. It is generally true that such a tariff may be adopted. There can be no doubt that in many cases it is better to give a greater field to the activities of our producers on the one hand and on the other hand to secure in practical ships the raw materials when they are needed for our own use, or when the minimum of damage done may be decreased to the satisfaction of the maximum of profit and comfort. If it were possible to have partly the perfect protection, and if the tariff were to be so arranged that it could be used to secure reciprocity, it would be a most desirable thing.

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PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

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den of furnishing and maintaining a circulation adequate to supply the needs of our diversified industries and of our domestic and foreign commerce and the issue of this should be so regulated that a sufficient supply should be always available for the business interests of the country. It would be both unwise and unnecessary at this time to attempt to reconstruct our financial system, which has been the growth of a century; but some additional legislation is, I think, desirable. The mere outline of any plan sufficiently comprehensive to meet these requirements would transcend the appropriate limits of this communication. It is suggested, however, that all future legislation on the subject should be with the view of encouraging the use of such instrumentalities as will automatically supply every legitimate demand of productive industries and of commerce, not only in the amount, but in the character of circulation; and of making all kinds of money interchangeable, and, at the will of the holder, convertible into the established gold standard.

I again call your attention to the need of passing a proper immigration law, covering the points outlined in my message to you at the first session of the present congress; substantially such a bill has already passed the house.

How to secure fair treatment alike for labor and for capital, how to hold in check the unscrupulous man, whether employer or employee, without weakening individual initiative, without hampering and cramping the industrial development of the country, is a problem fraught with great difficulties and one which it is of the highest importance to solve on lines of sanity and far-sighted common sense as well as of devotion to the right. This is an era of federation and combination. Exactly as business men find they must often work through corporations, and as it is a constant tendency of these corporations to grow larger, so it is often necessary for laboring men to work in federations, and these have become important fac-

tors of modern industrial life. Both kinds of federation, capitalistic and labor, can do much good, and as a necessary corollary they can both do evil. Opposition to each kind of organization should take the form of opposition to whatever is bad in the conduct of any corporation or union—not of attacks upon corporations as such nor upon unions as such; for some of the most far-reaching beneficent work for our people has been accomplished through both corporations and unions. Each must refrain from arbitrary or tyrannical interference with the rights of others. Organized capital and organized labor alike should remember that in the long run the interest of each must be brought into harmony with the interest of the general public; and the conduct of each must conform to the fundamental rule of obedience to the law, of individual freedom, and of justice and fair dealing toward all. Each should remember that in addition to power it must strive after the realization of healthy, lofty and generous ideals.

Every employer, every wage-worker, must be guaranteed his liberty and his right to do as he likes with his property or his labor so long as he does not infringe upon the rights of others. It is of the highest importance that employer and employee alike should endeavor to appreciate each viewpoint of the other and the sure disaster that will come upon both in the long run if either grows to take as habitual an attitude of sour hostility and distrust toward the other. Few people deserve better of the country than those representatives both of capital and labor—and there are many such—who work continually to bring about a good understanding of the kind, based upon wisdom and upon broad and kindly sympathy between employer and employee. Above all, we need to remember that any kind of class animosity in the political world is, if possible, even more wicked, even more destructive to national welfare, than sectional, race, or religious animosity. We can get good government only upon condition that we keep true to the principles upon which this Nation was founded, and judge each man not as a part of a class, but upon his individual merits. All that we have a right to ask of any man, rich or poor, whatever his creed, his occupation, his birthplace, or his residence, is that he shall act well and honorably by his neighbor and by his country. We are neither for the rich man as such nor for the poor man as such; we are for the upright man, rich or poor. So far as the constitutional powers of the National government touch these matters of general and vital moment to the Nation, they should be exercised in conformity with the principles above set forth.

It is earnestly hoped that a secretary of commerce may be created, with a seat in the Cabinet. The rapid multiplication of questions affecting labor and capital, the growth and complexity of the organizations through which both labor and capital now find expression, the steady tendency toward the employment of capital in huge corporations, and the wonderful strides of this country toward leadership in the international business world justify an urgent demand for the creation of such a position. Substantially all the leading commercial bodies in this country have united in requesting its creation. It is desirable that some such measure as that which has already passed the Senate be enacted into law. The dealing with and exercising supervision over the whole subject of the great corporations doing an interstate business; and with this end in view, the Congress should endow the department with large powers, which could be increased as experience might show the need.

I hope soon to submit to the Senate a reciprocity treaty with Cuba. On May 20 last the United States kept its promise to the island by formally vacating Cuban soil and turning Cuba over to those whom her own people had chosen as the first officials of the new Republic.

Cuba lies at our doors, and whatever affects her for good or for ill affects us also. So much have our people felt this that in the Platt amendment we definitely took the ground that Cuba must hereafter have closer political relations with us than with any other power. Thus in a sense Cuba has become a part of our international political system. This makes it necessary that in return she should be given some of the benefits of becoming part of our economic system. It is, from our own standpoint, a short-sighted and mischievous policy to fail to recognize this need. Moreover, it is unworthy of a mighty and generous nation, itself the greatest and most successful republic in history, to refuse to stretch out a helping hand to a young and weak sister republic just entering upon its career of independence. We should always fearlessly insist upon our rights in the face of the strong, and we should with unflinching hand do our duty by the weak. I urge the adoption of reciprocity with Cuba not only because it is eminently for our own interests to control the Cuban market and by every means to foster our supremacy in the tropical lands and waters south of us, but also because we, of the giant republic of the north, should make all our sister nations of the American Continent feel that whenever they will permit it we desire to show ourselves disinterestedly and effectively their friend.

A convention with Great Britain has been concluded, which will be at once laid before the Senate for ratification, providing for reciprocal trade arrangements between the United States and Newfoundland on substantially the lines of the convention formerly negotiated by the Secretary of State, Mr. Blaine. I believe reciprocal trade relations will be greatly to the advantage of both countries.

As civilization grows, warfare becomes less and less the normal condition of foreign relations. The last century has seen a marked diminution of wars between civilized powers; wars with uncivilized powers are largely mere matters of international policy duty, essential for the welfare of the world. Wherever possible, arbitration or some similar method should be employed in lieu of war to settle difficulties between civilized nations, although as yet the world has not progressed sufficiently to render it possible, or necessarily desirable, to involve arbitration in every case. The formation of the international tribunal which sits at The Hague is an event of good omen from which great consequences for the welfare of all mankind may flow. It is far better, where possible, to invoke such a permanent tribunal than to create special arbitrators for a given purpose.

It is a matter of sincere congratulation to our country that the United States and Mexico should have been the first to use the good offices of The Hague Court. This was done last summer with most satisfactory results in the case of a claim at issue between us and our sister republic. It is earnestly to be hoped that this first case will serve as a precedent for others, in which not only the United States but foreign nations may take advantage of the machinery already in existence at The Hague.

I commend to the favorable consideration of the congress the Hawaiian fire claims, which were the subject of careful investigation during the last session.

The congress has wisely provided that we shall build at once an isthmian canal, if possible at Panama. The Attorney-General reports that we can undoubtedly acquire good title from the French Panama canal company. Negotiations are now pending with Colombia to secure her assent to our building the canal. This canal will be one of the greatest engineering feats of the twentieth century; a greater engineering feat than has yet been accomplished during the history of mankind. The work should be carried out as a continuing policy without regard to change of Administration; and it should be begun under circumstances which will make it a matter of pride for all Administrations to continue the policy.

The canal will be of great benefit to America, and of importance to all the world. It will be of advantage to the countries of tropical America. It is earnestly to be hoped that all of these countries will do as some of them have already done with signal success, and will invite to their shores commerce and improve their material conditions by recognizing that stability and order are the prerequisites of successful development. No independent nation in America need have the slightest fear of aggression from the United States. It behooves each one to maintain order within its own borders and to discharge its just obligations to foreigners. When this is done, they can rest assured that, be they strong or weak, they have nothing to dread from outside interference. More and more the increasing interdependence and complexity of international political and economic relations render it incumbent on all civilized and orderly powers to insist on the proper policing of the world.

During the fall of 1901 a communication was addressed to the Secretary of State, asking whether permission would be granted by the president to a corporation to lay a cable from a point on the California coast to the Philippine Islands by way of Hawaii. A statement of conditions or terms upon which such corporation would undertake to lay and operate a cable was volunteered.

Inasmuch as the congress was shortly to convene, and Pacific cable legislation had been the subject of deliberation by the congress for several years, it seemed to me wise to defer action upon the application until the congress had first an opportunity to act. The Congress adjourned in which it stood when the communication in which it stood when the Congress convened.

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only because it is eminently for our own interests to control the Cuban market and by every means to foster our supremacy in the tropical lands and waters south of us, but also because we, of the giant republic of the north, should make all our sister nations of the American Continent feel that whenever they will permit it we desire to show ourselves disinterestedly and effectively their friend.

A convention with Great Britain has been concluded, which will be at once laid before the Senate for ratification, providing for reciprocal trade arrangements between the United States and Newfoundland on substantially the lines of the convention formerly negotiated by the Secretary of State, Mr. Blaine. I believe reciprocal trade relations will be greatly to the advantage of both countries.

As civilization grows, warfare becomes less and less the normal condition of foreign relations. The last century has seen a marked diminution of wars between civilized powers; wars with uncivilized powers are largely mere matters of international policy duty, essential for the welfare of the world. Wherever possible, arbitration or some similar method should be employed in lieu of war to settle difficulties between civilized nations, although as yet the world has not progressed sufficiently to render it possible, or necessarily desirable, to involve arbitration in every case. The formation of the international tribunal which sits at The Hague is an event of good omen from which great consequences for the welfare of all mankind may flow. It is far better, where possible, to invoke such a permanent tribunal than to create special arbitrators for a given purpose.

It is a matter of sincere congratulation to our country that the United States and Mexico should have been the first to use the good offices of The Hague Court. This was done last summer with most satisfactory results in the case of a claim at issue between us and our sister republic. It is earnestly to be hoped that this first case will serve as a precedent for others, in which not only the United States but foreign nations may take advantage of the machinery already in existence at The Hague.

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allowance for these misdeeds, it remains true that few indeed have been the instances in which war has been waged by a civilized power against semicivilized or barbarous forces where there has been so little wrong-doing by the victors as in the Philippine Islands. On the other hand, the amount of difficult, important and beneficent work which has been done is well-nigh incalculable.

Taking the work of the Army and the civil authorities together, it may be questioned whether anywhere else in modern times the world has seen a better example of real constructive statesmanship than our people have given in the Philippine Islands. High praise should also be given those Filipinos, in the aggregate very numerous, who have accepted the new conditions and joined with our representatives to work with hearty good will for the welfare of the islands.

The army has been reduced to the minimum allowed by law. It is very small for the size of the nation, and most certainly should be kept at the highest point of efficiency. The senior officers are given scant chance under ordinary conditions to exercise commands commensurate with their rank, under circumstances which would afford them to do their duty in time of actual war. A system of maneuvering our army in bodies of some little size has been begun and should be steadily continued. Without such maneuvers it is folly to expect that in the event of hostilities with any serious foe even a small army corps could be handled to advantage. Both our officers and enlisted men are such that we can take hearty pride in them. No better material can be found. But they must be thoroughly trained, both as individuals and in the mass. The marksmanship of the men must receive special attention. In the circumstance of modern warfare the man must act far more on his individual responsibility than ever before, and the high individual efficiency of the unit is of the utmost importance. Formerly this unit was the regiment; it is now not the regiment, not even the troop or company; it is the individual soldier. Every effort must be made to develop every workmanlike and soldierly quality in both the officer and the enlisted man.

I urgently call your attention to the need of passing a bill providing for a general staff and for the reorganization of the supply departments on the lines of the bill proposed by the secretary of war last year. When the young officers enter the army from West Point they probably stand above their peers in any other military service. Every effort should be made, by training, by reward of merit, by scrutiny into their careers and capacity, to keep them of the same high relative excellence throughout their careers.

The measure providing for the reorganization of the militia system and for securing the highest efficiency in the National Guard, which has already passed the House, should receive prompt attention and action. It is of great importance that the relation of the National Guard to the militia and volunteer forces of the United States should be defined, and that in place of our present obsolete law a practical and efficient system should be adopted.

Provision should be made to enable the secretary of war to keep cavalry and artillery horses, worn-out in long performance of duty. Such horses fetch but a trifle when sold; and rather than turn them out to the misery awaiting them when thus disposed of, it would be better to employ them at light work around the posts, and when necessary to put them painlessly to death.

For the first time in our history naval maneuvers on a large scale are being held under the immediate command of the admiral of the navy. Constantly increasing attention is being paid to the gunnery of the navy, but it is yet far from what it should be. I earnestly urge that the increase asked for by the secretary of the navy in the appropriation for improving the marksmanship be granted. In battle the only shots that count are the shots that hit. It is necessary to provide ample funds for practice with the great guns in time of peace. These funds must provide not only for the purchase of projectiles, but for allowances for prizes to encourage the gun crews, and especially the gun pointers, and for perfecting an intelligent system under which alone it is possible to get good practice.

There should be no halt in the work of building up the navy, providing every year additional fighting craft. We are a very rich country, vast in extent of territory and great in population; a country, moreover, which has an army diminutive indeed when compared with that of any other first-class power. We have deliberately made our own certain foreign policies which demand the possession of a first-class navy. The isthmian canal will greatly increase the efficiency of our navy if the navy is of sufficient size; but if we have an inadequate navy, then the building of the canal would be merely giving a hostage to

any power of superior strength. The Monroe Doctrine should be treated as the cardinal feature of American foreign policy; but it would be worse than idle to assert it unless we intended to back it up, and it can be backed up only by a thoroughly good navy. A good navy is not a provocative of war. It is the surest guaranty of peace.

Each individual unit of our navy should be the most efficient of its kind as regards both material and personnel that is to be found in the world. I call your special attention to the need of providing for the manning of the ships. Serious trouble threatens us if we cannot do better than we are now doing as regards securing the services of a sufficient number of the highest type of sailormen, of sea mechanics. The veteran seamen of our war ships are of as high a type as can be found in any navy which rides the waters of the world; they are unsurpassed in daring, in resolution, in readiness, in thorough knowledge of their profession. They deserve every consideration that can be shown them. But there are not enough of them. It is no more possible to improvise a crew than it is possible to improvise a warship. To build the finest ship, with the deadliest battery, and to send it afloat with a raw crew, no matter how brave they were individually, would be to insure disaster if a foe of average capacity were encountered. Neither ships nor men can be improvised when war has begun.

We need a thousand additional officers in order to properly man the ships now provided for and under construction. The classes at the Naval school at Annapolis should be greatly enlarged. At the same time that we thus add the officers where we need them, we should facilitate the retirement of those at the head of the list whose usefulness has become impaired. Promotion must be fostered if the service is to be kept efficient.

The lamentable scarcity of officers, and the large number of recruits and of unskilled men necessarily put aboard the new vessels as they have been commissioned, has thrown upon our officers, and especially on the lieutenants and junior grades, unusual labor and fatigue and has gravely strained their powers of endurance. Nor is there sign of any immediate let-up in this strain. It must continue for some time longer, until more officers are graduated from Annapolis, and until the recruits become trained and skillful in their duties. In these difficulties incident upon the development of our war fleet the conduct of all our officers has been creditable to the service, and the lieutenants and junior grades in particular have displayed an ability and a steadfast cheerfulness which entitles them to the ungrudging thanks of all who realize the disheartening trials and fatigues to which they are of necessity subjected.

There is not a cloud on the horizon at present. There seems not the slightest chance of trouble with a foreign power. We most earnestly hope that this state of things may continue; and the way to insure its continuance is to provide for a thoroughly efficient navy. The refusal to maintain such a navy would invite trouble, and if trouble came would insure disaster. Fatuous self-complacency or vanity, or shortsightedness in refusing to prepare for danger, is both foolish and wicked in such a nation as ours; and past experience has shown that such fatuity in refusing to recognize or prepare for any crisis in advance is usually succeeded by a mad panic of hysterical fear once the crisis has actually arrived.

The striking increase in the revenues of the post-office department shows clearly the prosperity of our people and the increasing activity of the country.

The receipts of the post-office department for the fiscal year ending June 30 last amounted to \$121,848,047.26, an increase of \$10,216,883.87 over the preceding year, the largest increase known in the history of the postal service. The magnitude of this increase will best appear from the fact that the entire postal receipts for the year 1860 amounted to but \$8,518,067.

Rural free delivery service is no longer in the experimental stage; it has become a fixed policy. The results following its introduction have fully justified the congress in the large appropriations made for its establishment and extension. The average yearly increase in post office receipts in the rural districts of the country is about two per cent. We are now able, by actual results, to show that where rural free delivery service has been established to such an extent as to enable us to make comparisons the yearly increase has been upward of ten per cent.

On November 1, 1902, 11,650 rural free delivery routes had been established and were in operation, covering about one-third of the territory of the United States available for rural free delivery service. There are now awaiting the action of the department petitions and applications for the establishment of 10,748 additional routes. This shows conclusively the

want which the establishment of the service has met and the need of further extending it as rapidly as possible. It is justified both by the financial results and by the practical benefits to our rural population; it brings the men who live on the soil into close relations with the active business world; it keeps the farmer in daily touch with the markets; it is a potential educational force; it enhances the value of farm property, makes farm life far pleasanter and less isolated, and will do much to check the undesirable current from country to city.

It is to be hoped that the congress will make liberal appropriations for the continuance of the service already established and for its further extension.

Few subjects of more importance have been taken up by the congress in recent years than the inauguration of the system of nationally-aided irrigation for the arid regions of the West. A good beginning therein has been made. Now that this policy of national irrigation has been adopted the need of thorough and scientific forest protection will grow more rapidly than ever throughout the public-land states.

Legislation should be provided for the protection of the game, and the wild creatures generally, on the forest reserves. The senseless slaughter of game, which can be by judicious protection be permanently preserved on our national reserves for the people as a whole, should be stopped at once. It is, for instance, a serious count against our national good sense to permit the present practice of butchering off such a stately and beautiful creature as the elk for its antlers or tusks.

So far as they are available for agriculture, and to whatever extent they may be reclaimed under the national irrigation law, the remaining public lands should be held rigidly for the homestead, the settler who lives on his land, and for no one else. In their actual use the desert-land law, the timber and stone law, and the commutation clause of the homestead law have been so perverted from the intention with which they were enacted as to permit the acquisition of large areas of the public domain for other than actual settlers and the consequent prevention of settlement. Moreover the approaching exhaustion of the public ranges has of late led to much discussion as to the best manner of using these public lands in the West which are suitable chiefly or only for grazing. The sound and steady development of the West depends upon the building up of homes therein. Much of our prosperity as a nation has been due to the operation of the homestead law. On the other hand, we should recognize the fact that in the grazing region the man who corresponds to the homesteader may be unable to settle permanently if only allowed to use the same amount of pasture land that his brother, the homesteader, is allowed to use of arable land. One hundred and sixty acres of fairly rich and well-watered soil, or a much smaller amount of irrigable, whereas no one could get a plenty, whereas no one could get a living from one hundred and sixty acres of dry pasture land capable of supporting at the outside only one head of cattle to every ten acres. In the past great tracts of the public domain have been fenced in by persons having no title thereto, in direct defiance of the law forbidding the maintenance or construction of any such unlawful inclosure of public land. For various reasons there has been little interference with such inclosures in the past, but ample notice has now been given the trespassers, and all the resources at the command of the government will hereafter be used to put a stop to such trespassing.

In view of the capital importance of these matters, I commend them to the earnest consideration of the congress, and if the congress finds difficulty in dealing with them from lack of thorough knowledge of the subject, I recommend that provision be made for a commission of experts specially to investigate and report upon the complicated questions involved.

I especially urge upon the congress the need of wise legislation for Alaska. It is not to our credit as a nation that Alaska, which has been ours for thirty-five years, should still have as poor a system of laws as is the case. No country has a more valuable possession—in mineral wealth in fisheries, furs, forests, and also in land available for certain kinds of farming and stock-growing. It is a territory of great size and varied resources, well fitted to support a large permanent population. Alaska needs a good land law and such provisions for homesteads and preemptions as will encourage permanent settlement. We should shape legislation with a view not to the exploiting and abandoning of the territory, but to the building up of homes therein. The land laws should be liberal in type, so as to hold out inducements to the actual settler whom we most desire to see take possession of the country. The forests of Alaska should be protected, and, as a secondary but

still important matter, the game also, and at the same time it is imperative that the settlers should be allowed to cut timber, under proper regulations, for their own use. Laws should be enacted to protect the Alaskan salmon fisheries against the greed which would destroy them. They should be preserved as a permanent industry and food supply. Their management and control should be turned over to the Commission of Fish and Fisheries. Alaska should have a delegate in the congress. It would be well if a congressional committee should visit Alaska and investigate its needs on the ground.

In dealing with the Indians our aim should be their ultimate absorption into the body of our people. But in many cases this absorption must and should be very slow. In portions of the Indian Territory the mixture of blood has gone on at the same time with progress in wealth and education, so that there are plenty of men with varying degrees of purity of Indian blood who are absolutely indistinguishable in point of social, political, and economic ability from their white associates. There are other tribes which have as yet made no perceptible advance toward such equality. To try to force such tribes too fast is to prevent their going forward at all. Moreover, the tribes live under widely different conditions. Where a tribe has made considerable advance and lives on fertile farming soil it is possible to allot the members lands in severalty much as is the case with white settlers. There are other tribes where such a course is not desirable. On the arid prairie lands the effort should be to induce the Indians to lead pastoral rather than agricultural lives, and to permit them to settle in villages rather than to force them into isolation.

The large Indian schools situated remote from any Indian reservation for a special and peculiar work of great importance. But, excellent though these are, an immense amount of additional work must be done on the reservations themselves among the old, and above all among the young, Indians.

The first and most important step toward the absorption of the Indian is to teach him to earn his living; yet it is not necessarily to be assumed that in each community all Indians must become either tillers of the soil or stock raisers. Their industries may properly be diversified, and those who show special desire or adaptability for industrial or even commercial pursuits should be encouraged so far as practicable to follow out each his own bent.

Every effort should be made to develop the Indian along the lines of natural aptitude, and to encourage the existing native industries peculiar to certain tribes, such as the various kinds of basket weaving, canoe building, smith work and blanket work. Above all, the Indian boys and girls should be given confident command of colloquial English, and should ordinarily be prepared for a vigorous struggle with the conditions under which their people live, rather than for immediate absorption into some more highly developed community.

The officials who represent the government in dealing with the Indians work under hard conditions, and also under conditions which render it easy to do wrong and very difficult to detect wrong. Consequently they should be amply paid on the one hand, and on the other hand a particularly high standard of conduct should be demanded from them, and where misconduct can be proved the punishment should be exemplary.

In no department of governmental work in recent years has there been greater success than in that of giving scientific aid to the farming population, thereby showing them how most efficiently to help themselves. There is no need of insisting upon its importance, for the welfare of the farmer is fundamentally necessary to the welfare of the republic as a whole. In addition to such work as quarantine against animal and vegetable plagues, and warring against them when here introduced, much efficient help has been rendered to the farmer by the introduction of new plants specially fitted for cultivation under the peculiar conditions existing in different portions of the country. New cereals have been established in the semi-arid West. For instance, the practicability of producing the best types of macaroni wheats in regions of an annual rainfall of only ten inches or thereabouts has been conclusively demonstrated. Through the introduction of new rice in Louisiana and Texas the production of rice in this country has been made to about equal the home demand. In the Southwest the possibility of regaining overstocked range lands has been demonstrated; in the North many new forage crops have been introduced, while in the East it has been shown that some of our choicest fruits can be stored and shipped in such a way as to find a profitable market abroad.

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able consideration of the congress the plans of the Smithsonian Institution for making the Museum under its charge worthy of the nation, and for preserving at the national capital not only records of the vanishing races of men but of the animals of this continent which, like the buffalo, will soon become extinct unless specimens from which their representatives may be renewed are sought in their native regions and maintained there in safety.

The District of Columbia is the only part of our territory in which the national government exercises local or municipal functions, and where in consequence the government has a free hand in reference to certain types of social and economic legislation which must be essentially local or municipal in their character. The government should see to it, for instance, that the hygienic and sanitary legislation affecting Washington is of a high character. The evils of slum dwellings, whether in the shape of crowded and congested tenement-house districts or of the back-alley type, should never be permitted to grow up in Washington. The city should be a model in every respect for all the cities of the country. The charitable and correctional systems of the district should receive consideration at the hands of the congress to the end that they may embody the results of the most advanced thought in these fields. Moreover, while Washington is not a great industrial city, there is some industrialism here, and our labor legislation, while it would not be important in itself, might be made a model for the rest of the nation. We should pass, for instance, a wise employer's liability act for the District of Columbia, and we need such an act in our navy yards. Railroad companies in the district ought to be required by law to block their frogs.

The safety-appliance law, for the better protection of the lives and limbs of railway employees, which was passed in 1893, went into full effect on August 1, 1901. It has resulted in averting thousands of casualties. Experience shows, however, the necessity of additional legislation to perfect this law. A bill to provide for this passed the senate at the last session. It is to be hoped that some such measure may now be enacted into law.

There is a growing tendency to provide for the publication of masses of documents for which there is no public demand and for the printing of which there is no real necessity. Large numbers of volumes are turned out by the government printing presses for which there is no justification. Nothing should be printed by any of the departments unless it contains something of permanent value, and the congress could with advantage cut down very materially on all the printing which it has now become customary to provide. The excessive cost of government printing is a strong argument against the position of those who are inclined on abstract grounds to advocate the government's doing any work which can with propriety be left in private hands.

Gratifying progress has been made during the year in the extension of the merit system of making appointments in the government service. It should be extended by law to the District of Columbia. It is much to be desired that our consular system be established by law on a basis providing for appointment and promotion only in consequence of proved fitness.

Through a wise provision of the congress at its last session the White House, which had become disfigured by incongruous additions and changes, now has been restored to what it was planned to be by Washington. In making the restorations the utmost care has been exercised to come as near as possible to the early plans and to supplement these plans by a careful study of such buildings as that of the University of Virginia, which was built by Jefferson. The White House is the property of the nation, and so far as is compatible with living therein it should be kept as it originally was, for the same reasons that we keep Mount Vernon as it originally was. The stately simplicity of its architecture is an expression of the character of the period in which it was built, and is in accord with the purposes it was designed to serve. It is a good thing to preserve such buildings as historic monuments which keep alive our sense of continuity with the nation's past.

The reports of the several executive departments are submitted to the congress with this communication.

TIBODORE ROOSEVELT.

White House, December 2, 1902.

GOODSPEED—JORDAN.

The wedding of Edwin S. Goodspeed and Mrs. A. C. Jordan occurred in Kittery on Thanksgiving day, the ceremony being performed by Rev. John A. Goss. The groom is a well-known business man of Boston, Mass.

Lax title from a Q. A. 376

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The wedding of Edwin S. Goodspeed and Mrs. A. C. Jordan occurred in Kittery on Thanksgiving day, the ceremony being performed by Rev. John A. Goss. The groom is a well-known business man of Boston, Mass.

Lax title from a Q. A. 376

able consideration of the congress the plans of the Smithsonian Institution for making the Museum under its charge worthy of the nation, and for preserving at the national capital not only records of the vanishing races of men but of the animals of this continent which, like the buffalo, will soon become extinct unless specimens from which their representatives may be renewed are sought in their native regions and maintained there in safety.

The District of Columbia is the only part of our territory in which the national government exercises local or municipal functions, and where in consequence the government has a free hand in reference to certain types of social and economic legislation which must be essentially local or municipal in their character. The government should see to it, for instance, that the hygienic and sanitary legislation affecting Washington is of a high character. The evils of slum dwellings, whether in the shape of crowded and congested tenement-house districts or of the back-alley type, should never be permitted to grow up in Washington. The city should be a model in every respect for all the cities of the country. The charitable and correctional systems of the district should receive consideration at the hands of the congress to the end that they may embody the results of the most advanced thought in these fields. Moreover, while Washington is not a great industrial city, there is some industrialism here, and our labor legislation, while it would not be important in itself, might be made a model for the rest of the nation. We should pass, for instance, a wise employer's liability act for the District of Columbia, and we need such an act in our navy yards. Railroad companies in the district ought to be required by law to block their frogs.

The safety-appliance law, for the better protection of the lives and limbs of railway employees, which was passed in 1893, went into full effect on August 1, 1901. It has resulted in averting thousands of casualties. Experience shows, however, the necessity of additional legislation to perfect this law. A bill to provide for this passed the senate at the last session. It is to be hoped that some such measure may now be enacted into law.

There is a growing tendency to provide for the publication of masses of documents for which there is no public demand and for the printing of which there is no real necessity. Large numbers of volumes are turned out by the government printing presses for which there is no justification. Nothing should be printed by any of the departments unless it contains something of permanent value, and the congress could with advantage cut down very materially on all the printing which it has now become customary to provide. The excessive cost of government printing is a strong argument against the position of those who are inclined on abstract grounds to advocate the government's doing any work which can with propriety be left in private hands.

Gratifying progress has been made during the year in the extension of the merit system of making appointments in the government service. It should be extended by law to the District of Columbia. It is much to be desired that our consular system be established by law on a basis providing for appointment and promotion only in consequence of proved fitness.

Through a wise provision of the congress at its last session the White House, which had become disfigured by incongruous additions and changes, now has been restored to what it was planned to be by Washington. In making the restorations the utmost care has been exercised to come as near as possible to the early plans and to supplement these plans by a careful study of such buildings as that of the University of Virginia, which was built by Jefferson. The White House is the property of the nation, and so far as is compatible with living therein it should be kept as it originally was, for the same reasons that we keep Mount Vernon as it originally was. The stately simplicity of its architecture is an expression of the character of the period in which it was built, and is in accord with the purposes it was designed to serve. It is a good thing to preserve such buildings as historic monuments which keep alive our sense of continuity with the nation's past.

The reports of the several executive departments are submitted to the congress with this communication.

TIBODORE ROOSEVELT.

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BOSTON & MAINE R. F.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Winter Arrangement.

(In effect October 13, 1902.)

Trains Leave Portsmouth

For Boston—3.47, 7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 2.21, 5.00, 7.28 p. m. Sunday, 3.47, 8.00 a. m., 2.21, 5.00 p. m.

For Portland—9.55, 10.45 a. m., 2.45, 5.22, 8.45, 9.15 p. m. Sunday, 8.30, 10.45 a. m., 8.45, 9.15 p. m.

For Wells Beach—9.55 a. m., 2.45, 5.22 p. m. Sunday, 8.30 a. m.

For Old Orchard and Portland—9.55 a. m., 2.45, 5.22 p. m. Sunday, 8.30 a. m.

For North Conway—9.55 a. m., 2.45 p. m.

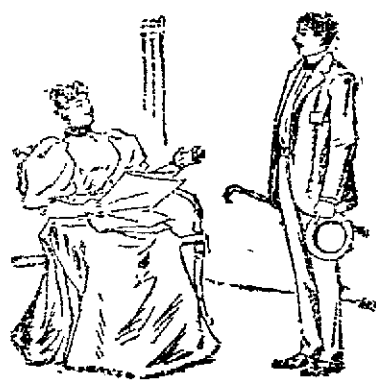
For Somersworth—4.50, 9.45, 9.55 a. m., 2.40, 2.45, 5.22, 5.30 p. m.

For Rochester—9.45, 9.55 a. m., 2.40, 2.45, 5.22, 5.30 p. m.

For Dover—4.50, 9.45 a. m., 1

BACK GIVES OUT.
Plenty of Portsmouth Readers Have
This Experience.

You tax the kidneys—overwork them.
They can't keep up the continual strain.
The back gives out—it aches and pains.
Primary troubles let in.
Don't wait longer, take Doan's Kidney Pills.
Portsmouth people will tell you how they act.
Mrs. William Bell of 2 Hill street, says: "I used Doan's Kidney Pills and so did my husband. Both of us received great benefit from them and we unite in recommending them to others. We read about them in the newspapers and as we were both suffering at the same time, we got a box at Philbrick's pharmacy on Congress street. I was troubled with a grinding pain in my back, dizziness and distress in my head and lameness in my kidneys. My husband had lameness in the back and the secretions from the kidneys were too frequent especially at night. We commenced using them together, and it was not long before the desired result took place."
For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.
Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.



LOW PRICES.

Many people shout Low Prices. The prices are low—so is the quality of the goods. We say low prices and we back up the statement with a good strong reason. We can make the best clothing—make it as well as it can be made—at low prices, because our expenses are light and we have many patrons. There is no use throwing money away. There is no use paying any more for perfection than you have to. We will be glad to see you at any time.

HAUGH,
LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILOR
20 High Street.

OLIVER W. HAM,
(Successor to Samuel S. Fletcher)
60 Market Street.
Furniture Dealer
AND
Undertaker.

NIGHT CALLS at side entrance, No. 2 Hanover street, or at residence, cor. New Vaughan street and Raynes avenue.
Telephone 59-2.

GEORGE A. TRAFTON,
BLACKSMITH
AND
EXPERT HORSE SHOER.
STONE TOOL WORK A SPECIALTY.
NO. 118 MARKET ST.

Cash
FOR YOUR REAL ESTATE OR BUSINESS
Anywhere in New England. Sent full and complete at once. City, country or overseas. C. K. ANDERSON & SON, 45 N. B. ST., Boston.

Big C
MEN AND WOMEN.
One Big C for universal relief of all urinary troubles, inflammation, irritation or obstructions of the urinary tract. Painless, and not retarding. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper by express, postpaid, for \$1.00, or 3 bottles, \$2.50. Circular sent on request.

CONGRESS MEETS.

Legislators Come Together
For Short Session

Senate Passes Resolutions On
Death Of Mr. McMillan.

The Chambers Of Both Houses Present
A Brilliant Scene.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The hall of representatives presented a brilliant scene for the opening of the session today. During the recess the chamber had been redecorated throughout. The old color scheme of gold and carmine was preserved but the fresh colors served to lighten the general effect. The famous paintings of Bierstadt, "The Discovery of the Hudson," and the "Landing of the Verban Expedition at Monterey, California, in 1601," which formerly hung in panels on either side of the speaker's rostrum, have been removed to the lobby in the rear of the hall, and in their places now hang the full length portraits of Washington and Lafayette. The public galleries were packed soon after they were thrown open and at ten o'clock the sections reserved for the families and friends of members were also filled. The floor display was perhaps less elaborate than upon similar occasions in the past. It was noticeable that the victorious party in the recent campaign did not monopolize the entire floor show.

Shortly after eleven o'clock the members began arriving, and the greetings appeared equally cordial whether they were between political friends or enemies. The democrats, who are returning after their fifth successive defeat, took the railery of the republicans good naturedly.

At 11.45 the doorkeeper directed his assistants to clear the floor of all persons not entitled to remain. Meantime members were returning from the lobbies and there was much confusion. The leaders on both sides were surrounded and greeted as they found their way to their desks, but there were no demonstrations. Mr. Cannon (Illinois), whose election as speaker of the next house is already assured, was besieged by his colleagues with congratulations and could with difficulty force a way to his desk. Mr. Payne, (New York), the floor leader of the majority, Mr. Dalzell, (Pennsylvania), Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, and other prominent figures were referred without objection.

A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of three members to join a similar committee from the senate to wait on the president and inform him there was a quorum of the house present and that it was ready to receive any communication he might desire to make.

The speaker appointed Messrs. Bingham (Pennsylvania), Hitt (Illinois), and Richardson, (Tennessee).

The customary resolutions instructing the clerk to inform the senate that the house was ready to do business and fixing the hour of meeting at noon were adopted. Mr. Brandegee of Connecticut then announced the death of his predecessor, Mr. Russell, and presented the usual formal resolutions of regret. These were adopted and at 12.56 as a further mark of respect the house adjourned until tomorrow.

The scene in the senate chamber today when that body met to begin the work of the second session of the fifty-seventh congress was a brilliant one. Members also held impromptu receptions.

Three minutes before the hour of noon the doors from the rear lobby swung open and Speaker Henderson entered. He was immediately surrounded by members and held a reception upon the marble steps of the rostrum until the hands of the clock met. Then at exactly noon he descended to his place. A great outburst of applause greeted him as he

descended the stairs. With several vigorous whacks of the gavel the speaker stifled the demonstrations in his honor. In the hush that followed the blind chaplain, Rev. Mr. Couden, offered prayer, fervently invoking the divine blessing upon the president, the government, the members of congress and the work of the session. When he had concluded the speaker directed the clerk to call the roll. Immediately a babel of voices broke out afresh and in the volume of sound that filled the hall the calls of the clerk could hardly be distinguished. So great was the confusion that the speaker was obliged to bring the house to order and to admonish both the members and the spectators in the galleries to preserve order. The roll call then proceeded.

When the roll call was finished the speaker announced a quorum present. The resignations of Representatives Ray of New York and Hall of Pennsylvania were laid before the house. The following, who were elected during the recess to fill vacancies created by death or resignation, appeared before the bar of the house and took the oath of office: Augustus B. Gardner, Sixth Massachusetts, vice Secretary Moody, resigned; Alexander Billmeyer, Seventeenth Pennsylvania, vice Rufus K. Polk, deceased; Frank E. Brandegee, Third Connecticut, vice Charles A. Russell, deceased; John W. Dwight, Twenty-sixth New York, vice George W. Ray, resigned; DeWitt G. Mannigan, Fourth New Jersey, vice J. S. Salmon, deceased; Carter Glass, Sixth Virginia, vice Peter J. Ote, deceased; James J. Butler, Twelfth Missouri, vice himself, he having been unseated at the last session.

Immediately after the swearing in of these members Mr. Taylor (Ohio) created a flurry by offering a resolution to investigate the election of Carter Glass in the Sixth Virginia district.

Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, challenged action upon the resolution, but only that it be referred to committee on election number one, one. Long before noon when President pro tem Frye brought his gavel down and opened the proceedings the galleries began filling. Every seat was soon occupied and hundreds stood outside in the corridors clamoring for admission. The floor of the senate was a veritable garden of flowers, chrysanthemums, roses and violets spreading their fragrance, through out the chamber. Many of the floral pieces were magnificent and completely hid the desks from view. Without distinction of party senators moved from one side of the chamber to the other and renewed old acquaintances. The old sores which had been made in the heat of debate during the last session seemed healed and everywhere it was noticed that the best of feeling prevailed. The familiar figure of Senator James McMillan of Michigan, who was beloved by all his associates, was missing and universal sorrow was again expressed over his demise.

Instead of the customary black drapery there was placed on the desk formerly occupied by Senator McMillan a sheaf of roses and palms, tied with white satin ribbon.

Mr. Frye ascended the rostrum at noon and a hush fell upon the assemblage while Rev. F. J. Prettyman, who took the place of Rev. Dr. Milburn, pronounced the invocation. The clerk called the roll and sixty-eight senators responded to their names.

The customary resolutions were adopted notifying the house that the senate was ready to proceed to business, appointing a committee to join with one from the house to wait on the president and inform him that congress was assembled and fixing the hour of meeting at twelve o'clock.

Mr. Burrows, (Michigan), then announced the death of his colleague, James McMillan. He spoke with great emotion and briefly referred to the life and services of the dead senator. Resolutions of regret were offered and unanimously adopted and as a further mark of respect the senate at 12.12 p. m. adjourned until twelve o'clock tomorrow.

Warm evenings are things of the past.

MEET IN CONCORD.

Delegates To Constitutional
Convention Assemble.

General Streeter Will Probably
Be Chosen For President.

Reduction Of Number Of Representatives
The Most Important Business.

Concord, Dec. 1.—The seventh convention for the revision of the state constitution will assemble in this city tomorrow at ten o'clock in the forenoon. There will be 413 members, representing every town and ward in the state, including an ex-United States senator, an ex-governor, two ex-congressmen, six former speakers of the house, eight present and past members of the governor's council, twenty-five state senators, a federal judge, a judge of the supreme court, a former chief justice, the attorney general and the district attorney.

It is understood that the convention will be called to order by Mayor-Elect Blodgett of Franklin and that Col. Henry O. Kent, a forestry commissioner and a former democratic candidate for governor, will be chosen as temporary presiding officer. A temporary secretary will also be elected and a committee on credentials will be appointed.

Upon the report of the committee a ballot will be taken for president. The avowed candidates are Gen. Frank S. Streeter of Concord and Judge David Ross of Manchester, while the names of William E. Chandler of Concord, Irving W. Drew of Lancaster, Judge Edgar Aldrich of Lancaster and Hon. Henry M. Baker of Bow have also been mentioned. The general opinion is that Mr. Streeter will be elected on the first ballot. The organization will be completed and rules adopted and the convention will then be ready for the large amount of work awaiting it. Its chief problem is the reduction of the number of representatives.

WILL TRY TO CHECK IT.

Spread Of Cattle Distemper Will Be
Prevented If Possible.

Chicago, Dec. 1.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, who has arrived here to attend the international live stock exposition, said regarding the cattle disease in New England:

"My latest report from the infected district is that the disease is at a standstill. The next report will decide the number of men I shall send to New England. But you may be sure a large number will go.

"Before many days have passed there will be several hundred veterinary surgeons in the New England states and they will be instructed to inspect every cow, sheep and hog. I believe we shall need three or four weeks to stamp out the disease.

"Congress will be asked for a special appropriation to cure the disease permanently. I intend to ask for at least \$1,000,000."

Secretary Wilson will leave for Washington tonight.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

Twelve Year Old Boy Shoots Himself
In Littleton.

Littleton, N. H., Dec. 1.—Morris Manning, the twelve year old son of James Manning a section boss, accidentally shot himself today and died in a short time from loss of blood.

CLOSE IN PORTLAND.

Mayor Boothby Secures A Very
Small Plurality.

Portland, Me., Dec. 1.—This city nearly elected a democratic mayor today, as Mayor Boothby, republican, only led his opponent, Hon. Darlas Ingraham, by 216 votes. This is not a majority of the votes cast.

GRAND ARMY MAN DEAD.

Nashua, Dec. 1.—Col. Frank G.

Noyes, a well known Grand Army man, died here this afternoon as the result of a fall.

EPISCOPALIANS IN NEW YORK.

Lord Bishop Of Thetford Strongly
Commends Foreign Missions.

New York, Dec. 1.—Church dignitaries, headed by the bishop, are assembled here to take part in the week of advent missionary meetings, to be held in the Episcopal churches of the city and at Carnegie hall.

The meetings will continue afternoon and evening throughout the week. Twenty-two million dollars are needed annually, churchmen say, to defray the expenses of sending white missionaries to foreign lands, and the present meetings of the clergy are for the purpose of discussing means for raising the church's share of funds for the work.

Among those attending the conferences are the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Thetford, England; Bishop Partridge of Kyoto, Japan, Bishop Burgess of Long Island, Bishop Tuttle of Missouri, Bishop Hall of Vermont, Bishop Gaylor of Tennessee and Bishop Calver of South Carolina.

The Lord Bishop of Thetford, in a sermon at the Church of the Incarnation said: "When the church ceases to give, she ceases to live. The dark ages were ushered in at the time when the church forgot her duty in giving, forgot the work which the master had given her to do.

"There is no more magnificent work for man or woman than to go out in the foreign fields in God's armies.

"Some people say that we should not give so much attention to the foreign missions when we have so many heathens at home whose fault is this? The neglect of our duty at home is no excuse for not doing our work abroad. Prayer on one hand and much alms-giving on the other is the bone and sinew of the warfare which our foreign missionaries are carrying on every day. How can we thank God when we have had no part in the battle?"

MAINE THE LEADER.

Forges Ahead Of New Jersey As Favorite State Of Company Floaters.

New York, Dec. 1.—November was the least important month this year as regards incorporation in eastern states, the total new capitalization of companies with a capital of \$1,000,000 or over amounting to only \$115,140,000.

Something out of the ordinary in connection with last month's figures is the fact that Maine heads the list of new incorporations, a position usually occupied by New Jersey. In the former state the total capitalization was \$58,000,000 and in the latter \$37,550,000.

The aggregate capitalization of companies chartered in the eastern states during the month with a capital of less than \$1,000,000 was about \$21,000,000.

FEVER ON THE PANTHER.

Members Of The Ship's Company Ill
With Malaria.

Washington, Dec. 1.—Rear Admiral Higginson has cabled the navy department that the Panther has been ordered to Hampton Roads on account of the presence of malarial fever on board the ship. The condition is not considered serious.

CANADA IS PLEASED.

Montreal, Dec. 1.—The embargo against New England cattle in the United Kingdom, on account of the foot and mouth disease, is looked upon as an excellent thing for the Canadian trade. The cattle men state that that tendency abroad will be to increase the price of beef, and that the shipments of Canadian cattle in place of being divided up between three or four ports will be concentrated at St. John and Halifax.

In the eleven months of this year Canada has shipped fully 30,000 cattle via Boston, and of course under the present circumstances this trade must revert to Canadian ports. The facilities both as regards yards and steamers will have to be increased very largely from Canadian ports, however, if the trade is to be taken care of.

BLONDIN ON TRIAL.

A Jury Is Impanelled And Will Visit
Scene Of Murder.

Boston, Dec. 1.—The trial of J. Wilfred Blondin for the murder of his wife progressed favorably today, a jury being impanelled, after which the district attorney opened the case for the government.

The jury will visit the scene of the alleged murder at Chelmsford tomorrow.

W. E. Paul
RANGES

PARLOR STOVES

KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS

Everything to be found in a first-class kitchen furnishing store, such as: Tinware (both grades), Enamelled Ware (both grades), Nickel Ware, Wooden Ware, Cutlery, Lamps, Oil Heaters, Carpet Sweepers, Washing Machines, Wringers, Cake Closets, Lunch Boxes, etc.

Many useful articles will be found on the 5c and 10c counters.

Please consider that in this line

will be found some of the

Most Useful and Acceptable Holiday Gift

39 to 45 Market Street



SPRING DECORATIONS ARE
IN ORDER

Now, and we have the finest stock of handsome wall papers, that range in price from 15 cents to \$5 per roll, suitable for any room, and of exquisite colorings and artistic patterns. Only expert workmen are employed by us, and our price for first-class work is as reasonable as our wall papers.

J. H. Gardiner
10 & 12 Daniel St. Portsmouth

7-20-4
10c CIGAR

Londres & Perfecto shapes will be packed in handsome souvenir boxes for the holidays. Place your orders early.

For sale by all first class dealers in New England.

B. G. SULLIVAN, Mfr.,
Manchester, N. H.

STANDARD BRAND.
Newark cement

100 Barrels of the above Cement Just
Landed.

THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT

Has been on the market for the past fifty years. It has been used on the

Principal Government and Other
Public Works,

and has received the commendation of Engineers, Architects and Consumers generally. Persons wanting cement should not be misled. Obtain the best.

FOR SALE BY

JOHN H. BROUGHTON

H. W. NICKERSON
LICENSED EMBALMER

FUNERAL DIRECTOR.
6 Daniel Street, Portsmouth.

Calls by night at residence, 9 Miller avenue, or 11 Cates street, will receive prompt attention.
Telephone at office and residence.

SOUND REASONING.

SOUNDER NOW IN THE LIGHT OF PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

What Abram S. Hewitt Thought Thirty-two Years Ago as to the Value of the Protective Policy and the Futility of Reciprocity Projects.

The subjoined letter by the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt was written, as its date shows, thirty-two years ago under the following circumstances:

Steel rails at the first development of that manufacture had been admitted into the United States on an ad valorem rate of 45 per cent "as manufactures of steel not otherwise provided for." This duty was thought by ninety-five presidents and managers of our railroads not to be high enough to properly encourage the manufacture of Bessemer steel rails in this country, and they united in a memorial to the finance committee of the senate of the United States and the committee of ways and means of the house of representatives, which says:

We, as users of steel rails and transporters of the food and material for American manufacturers and their numerous employees and skilled laborers, do not desire to be dependent exclusively upon foreign supply and therefore join in asking that instead of the present ad valorem duty a specific duty of 2 cents per pound be placed upon this article.

As soon as this action was taken the English manufacturers prepared a memorial protesting against the proposed increased duty on steel rails. Mr. Jay Gould, then president of the Erie road, who was one of the signers of the memorial to the committee mentioned above, being requested to sign also the memorial of the English manufacturers, wrote to Abram S. Hewitt, Esq., Jan. 26, 1870, saying, after referring to the last mentioned memorial:

"It seems to me that our policy should be to foster and encourage home products rather than open our markets to such a formidable competition as would inevitably result from the reduction of duty so strongly urged in the memorial," adding that by protecting the manufacture of steel rails in this country we would "be largely the gainers in the long run, for the capital invested would all be kept in the country, our operatives would find constant and lucrative employment and the general effect upon our business could not fail to be beneficial. I am at a loss to perceive why we should contribute so large an amount annually to build up the trade and manufactures of foreign countries while our own interests are sacrificed by just so much."

Mr. Hewitt replied:

New York, Jan. 27, 1870.
Jay Gould, Esq., President Erie Railway Company.
Dear Sir—I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of 26th inst. and to state that I not only fully concur with the views which you express in regard to the duties on steel and iron rails, but am at a loss to add anything which will make them more forcible, and I venture to suggest that you will allow me to send a copy of your letter to the committee of ways and means.

The fact is that steel and iron rails can be made in suitable quantities in this country—and notably on the line of the Erie railway—with as little labor as in any part of the world, and the only reason why we pay more for American rails is because we pay a higher rate for the labor which is required for their manufacture, but for no greater quantity of labor. Free trade will simply reduce the wages of labor to the foreign standard, which will enable us to sell our rails in competition with foreign rails; but as a matter of course the ability of the laborer to consume will be reduced and a serious loss be inflicted on commerce, general industry and the business of the railways especially. The only reason why a tariff is necessary is to supply the laborer with such wages as will enable him to travel and consume not merely the necessities, but some of the luxuries of modern civilization. Besides, if we have free trade we cannot expect to procure our supplies from abroad by increased shipments of grain, for already the European markets take from us all that they require, and no amount of purchase of goods from them will induce them to buy more food than they need and which they now take as a matter of necessity. Faithfully yours,
ABRAM S. HEWITT.

We do not know of any document that a protectionist can paste in his hat to better advantage than this letter of Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, as it answers so fully the claims of free traders and those who are advocating reciprocity.

All our readers know that Mr. Hewitt is now advocating that free trade, by which "we cannot expect to procure our supplies abroad by increased shipments of grain," and the story that Mr. Hewitt was changed from a protectionist to a free trader through the arguments of Sir Isaac Lowthian Bell who showed him that a reduction of \$2 per ton on the duty on pig iron had enabled him to raise the price of that commodity from \$35 to \$55 a ton, is entirely foreign to the admirable and convincing arguments for protection advanced by Mr. Hewitt in 1870.

Three Reasons.
Wire nails, axle grease and alarm clocks are three things which the Democrats say they have discovered that are sold in European markets by American manufacturers at prices lower than the manufacturers will sell them in this country. Here, then, are three reasons that Democrats have put up why their party should be restored to power that they may repeal the tariff. But, then, let's see. Here are three reasons why we don't want the Democrats to try it. They are the Coxy army, the idle factories and the free souphouses. Mr. Democrat, you may prefer to live on cheap axle grease and free soup, but we don't need the combination in our business.—Moravian Falls (N. C.) Yellow Jacket.

Would Be a Bad Way.
The way to "smash" the trusts is to elect a Democratic president on a free trade platform. Then you will have a return of Grover Cleveland souphouses—no work for workmen and no trusts—no combinations of capital to move the hands of toll.—Buffalo News.

No Longer.
Prosperity will last as long as protection lasts, and no longer.—Moravian Falls (N. C.) Patriot.

PROGRESSIVE TOWNS.

They Are Inhabited by the Right Kind of Citizens.

Every town has the wrong and the right kind of citizens. If the former are in the majority, then the town in which they live is not making much progress. The right kind of citizen is the man who wants to see his town improve and grow. He is the man who does not look across the continent for an investment, but spends his money at home and encourages home enterprises. The right kind of citizen does not grumble about high taxes, because he has sense enough to know that taxes must be high in a growing city and that if low taxes are a desideratum he must go to a place that has stopped growing or that never has grown much.

The right kind of citizen knows the distinction between the virtue of economy which avoids all waste, but spends money freely for public improvements, and the vice of parsimony, that spends nothing unless absolutely compelled to. The right kind of citizen may not be a wealthy man, indeed he is more frequently not one, but he cheerfully helps support the public schools and the churches and he is in favor of the public library.

Well lighted streets and good sidewalks are demanded by the right kind of citizen, for he knows that vice and crime hate gaslight and electric light almost as much as they do daylight and that they delight in darkness. He also knows that these things give a good impression to strangers. The right kind of citizen also is fully aware of the fact that no expenditure brings so great a return to the citizen as that which he pays in taxes provided it be honestly and judiciously applied. The wrong kind of citizen sees none of these things and does none of them.

VALUE OF GOOD SCHOOLS.

Liberal Appropriations For Educational Purposes Should Be Made.

The watchword of every citizen who has the town's interests at heart and wishes to see it grow in size and prosperity should be, "I will give every dollar I can possibly afford to our schools." And what is more, he should keep that watchword green in memory when he votes on the annual school appropriation bill. A town that is liberal in its appropriations for educational purposes is a good town every time. Poor schools are good enough for a poor town, but a town that is full of the true essence of "get there" will never have anything in the educational line but the very best thing that money can buy. Benjamin Franklin once said, "A penny saved is a penny earned," but a penny that is saved at the expense of a town's public schools is far from being a penny earned.

One of the first inquiries a manufacturer makes when he contemplates locating in a town is concerning the town's school facilities. In nine cases out of ten he has a family of children, and where he goes they must go and where his factory is located they must be educated. If the town has schools that are the pride and that have the unstinted praise of every citizen he meets, the fact is often the means of largely influencing him to locate. Good schools are never lights hidden under a bushel. Their brilliance is soon visible for many miles around, and not a year passes that scores of pupils from neighboring towns and from outlying country school districts do not attend, and not only assist in supporting the schools by their tuition, but spend considerable money annually in the stores of the local merchants.

THE LOCAL NEWSPAPER.

It Attracts Trade and Is a Power In Building Up a Town.

The editors of the daily and weekly papers take a greater interest in and do more for the welfare of the locality in which they live than any other class of business men, yet they are no more directly benefited by the results of their public spirited efforts than the merchants and property owners who, perhaps, neglect to have their names on the editor's subscription list or fail to advertise in his paper.

In attracting trade to the town in which it is published the immense power of a local newspaper possesses can hardly be estimated. He who will impartially consider this assertion will be convinced of the truth of it. The local paper is very naturally biased in favor of the place of its publication and if given a fair living patronage by home business men will guard well their interests, just as the merchant guards the interests of his individual customer.

But if a niggardly support is doled out to it and it is compelled to solicit custom from neighboring cities it can not in justice to those patrons exert itself in behalf of its own town as it otherwise would. Try a system of liberality in the matter of advertising expenditure and mark the result.

Artificial Stone Sidewalks.

It has been settled beyond dispute that an artificial stone sidewalk will outlast one of wood by fifteen years and one of brick by eight or ten years. They are smooth and firm, cost little or nothing for repairs, and, though the first cost is greater, it is a matter of economy to lay them. The enterprise of a town can always be judged by its streets and sidewalks.

Worthy of Imitation.

The farmers living near Trenton, N. J., have adopted a plan for making and keeping the county roads good which is worthy of imitation. They met recently and agreed that each man should care for the road in front of his farm. The result has been some remarkable improvements.

The World's Medicine.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Are the Best and Safest Family Medicine.

This assertion is made very seriously, and after duly weighing all the reasons that lead to the conclusion. If BEECHAM'S PILLS were novel, untried, and experimental, like so many modern advertised compounds, such a positive statement could not be put forward. But everyone knows for a fact that BEECHAM'S PILLS have stood the searching test of over fifty years' continuously advancing popularity, until to-day the demand for this specific in all parts of the world is greater than ever. With a certainty, the universal verdict of common-sense everywhere justifies the claim. And then, again, BEECHAM'S PILLS do not require the publication of testimonials to maintain their tremendous demand.

WHY? Because those who once try BEECHAM'S PILLS are naturally impelled to inform others of the benefits to be derived therefrom. This is perhaps a slow, but it is certainly an honest and a powerful process, and in this way the confidence and esteem of the public have been lastingly secured.

No other Medicine in the World can claim so many Regular Users

Thousands of families always keep a box of BEECHAM'S PILLS in the house so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered and further trouble and suffering averted. Nine-tenths of the BEECHAM'S PILLS sold are purchased by those who HAVE USED THEM BEFORE and have found them indispensable as

A Family Medicine.

SOLD AT ALL DRUG STORES, IN 25c. BOXES.

KITTETRY.

Mrs. William Pinkham of Methuen was the guest of her mother on Friday of last week.

Attorney C. C. Smith left on a business trip to Boston yesterday.

The Ladies' Social circle of the Second Christian church met today with Miss Nathan Jenkins, on Otis avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. John Glover have been up from keeping and will take with their daughter, Mrs. Goodrich, in Portsmouth.

Charles Prince left for his school duties in Orono, Me., on Sunday last, after enjoying Thanksgiving with his parents here.

Rev. G. S. Gilbert will speak in the Second Christian church Wednesday evening.

Don't fail to visit the sale at the Woman's Exchange, Portsmouth, today and tomorrow. Miss Brooks has a fine lot of china, which is worth seeing.

This evening at the Second Methodist church, Rev. G. S. Gilbert will speak. He reads no introduction to the people in our village. Those who have had the pleasure of once attending his meetings will want to go again.

E. G. Tucker post will hold their regular monthly meeting on Thursday evening, when the election of officers will be in order. After the business of the evening will be served by B. Jones of the W. S. R. C.

MARITIME NOTES.

Arrived, Nov. 30. Schooners: Kimball S. Briggs, Capt. Blake, South Amboy for Amherst, with coal. S. A. Powna (British) Capt. Ward, St. John for Boston, with lumber. William Pickering, Capt. Sellers, Bangor for Boston, with lumber. Clara B. Kennard, Capt. Brown, Boston for Elliot, with Right Away, Capt. Smith, Bangor for Beverly, with lumber. Frank L. P. (British) Capt. Williams, St. John for Boston, with shingles. Paul Hall, Capt. Hutchins, Bangor for Newport, with lumber. Mrs. Charles Robinson, Philadelphia for Portland. A. J. and J. A. Wiley, Capt. Chase, Philadelphia for Boston. Bangs, Maple Hill, Capt. Shaw, Tipton, Philadelphia for Portsmouth, with coal. The Phocaeta, Capt. Perkins, Boston for Portsmouth. Bangs, New Castle, Capt. Littlefield, York, Capt. Shaw, Boston for Elliot, light. Steam saw Globe, Capt. Verner, Plum Island for Portsmouth.

land for Portsmouth navy yard, with sand; steamship Athalia (British) Sidney for Portsmouth, with coal.

ODD FELLOWS.

Some Advice to Noble Grands—Triple Link Notes.

Be one of the successful noble grands by applying this advice to yourself—"Don't worry, but work." Fussy, fretful, timorous worrying only increases the difficulties ahead and robs one of the power to clear the real obstacles out of the path, says the Lodge Record. If your sister lodges seem to be forging ahead of you, don't worry, but save all your strength to grapple with practical problems of how to make your own lodge meetings more interesting, how to get more members, how to do better degree work, how to have larger attendance, etc. Concentrated, well organized, carefully conducted lodge work nine times out of ten means success.

Two million four hundred and forty-four thousand members have been initiated into the I. O. O. F. since its organization in 1830. The relief expended amounts to \$88,559,000.

The seat of the sovereign grand lodge and the seat of the grand lodge of Tennessee are almost identically alike, the principal difference being change of wording from "The Sovereign Grand Lodge" to "Grand Lodge of Tennessee."

The teaching of Odd Fellowship is especially adapted to give to men's minds the most disinterested motives and the most generous impulses.—Odd Fellows' Herald.

A lodge should always remember to come together for good, to labor in the interest of benevolence and brotherly love.

Nothing is so important to a lodge as efficiency in degree work.

The growth of Odd Fellowship in the past year is unprecedented.



The administration of Oden H. Fethers has closed in a blaze of glory, says the Ethiopian Knight, and his successor, Supreme Chancellor Tracy R. Bangs, should have our earnest support in his efforts to perpetuate the policy outlined by his illustrious predecessor.

The convention of 1902 cost the supreme lodge almost \$55,000. Twenty thousand dollars of this amount, however, was donated by the city of San Francisco.

The supreme lodge has given the knights of Canota O. privilege to solicit funds from lodges for the

Kinney memorial fund under dispensation of grand officers.

The endowment rank is a constitutional branch of the order and deserves the support of the entire membership. The order of Rathbone Sisters is recognized by most of the grand lodges and is growing more popular each year and is acknowledged to be of great benefit to the order wherever organized.

UNITED WORKMEN.

Have Your Boys Join the Order, Bench Shavings.

If you have a boy eighteen years old or over, why not take him into the best order on earth and let him enjoy the good thing you have with you, and in your declining years, when you need his brotherly care, have him with you in all that you do? If the A. O. U. W. is all right, and you know it is, why not have your son share it with you? Got after the boys.—Loyal Workman.

The grand master workman of Nebraska has set before the brethren of that jurisdiction the task of gaining first place before June 1, 1903, and they are responding heartily to his suggestion.

In one month recently the order disbursed to widows and orphans of deceased members \$1,004,424.06.

Michigan's plan of offering cash prizes to lodges making the largest net gains in membership from July 1 to Jan. 1 is proving successful.

One of the most successful methods of building up the order in cities where there are a number of lodges is the holding of class initiations.

Fraternal Mystic Circle.

Recent reports show good gains in many jurisdictions.

The order's past and present history has marked it as one of those societies which have carefully scrutinized each petition for membership by a rigid medical examination in connection with the moral fitness of the candidate.

The order recently adopted the national fraternal congress table of rates recommended to all fraternal beneficial societies as the lowest rate providing monthly assessments which will safely mature the certificates to the beneficiaries when death occurs to a member.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS. Original and Only Genuine. For the cure of all the diseases of the female system, such as irregularities of the menstrual system, white and red discharges, pain in the back and sides, headache, nervousness, indigestion, and all the ailments of the female system. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and is sold in all the principal cities of the world. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

TARIFF AND POLITICS.

Will Not Be Divorced While Free Traders Attack Protection.

The New York Commercial, while taking issue with the proposition of the American Economist that "the tariff will stay in politics just as long as its enemies stay in politics," fails to set forth a single reason for the belief that the tariff will or can be taken out of politics. "The fact that a large number of business men have expressed their approval of the tariff commission idea is hardly to the point. Ask any one of these business men to explain in what manner the tariff is to be taken out of politics through the creation of a permanent tariff commission, and he will probably reply, 'I don't know, but I wish it might be done.' So say we all of us. Protection once firmly installed as a permanent policy and no longer antagonized or attacked by any political party, its application in detail could safely be, and naturally would be, adjusted on a purely economic and fiscal basis. Until that time comes, however, there is little to be gained by talking about taking the tariff out of politics. Talking will not take it out. Neither, in our judgment, would the creation of a permanent tariff commission do this. Such a commission could not in the nature of things be nonpartisan. It would have to be bipartisan—that is to say, strictly partisan. If under a Cleveland administration, its majority would be hostile to protection; if under a McKinley administration, a protection majority would rule. Nonpartisanship on the tariff question does not exist. Of what material, then, shall a nonpartisan tariff commission be composed? Obviously there is no such material. It necessarily follows that we cannot have a nonpartisan tariff commission, and therefore, equally as a matter of course, we cannot have a permanent tariff commission. Congress is not likely to abdicate its supremacy in tariff matters to any tariff commission, temporary or permanent. Reason why: The tariff is in politics. Until our neighbor the Commercial can discover some way of getting the tariff out of politics—and it does not seem to be making much progress in that direction—there is small prospect that its dream of a permanent and nonpartisan tariff commission will be realized. To take the tariff out of politics is, none the less, a consummation devoutly to be wished," because it would mean permanent protection. Any headway which the Commercial can make toward that end has our best wishes.

Importing Iron.

Foreign iron and steel are coming into this country in shiploads. American mills are working to the limit of their capacity, and every mill hand in condition to work is fully employed at higher wages than are paid in any other country in the world. Yet the American mills cannot supply the demands of the home market for their products.

The foreign mills are working their hands longer hours and at less wages than our own, so that they are able to carry the goods across the ocean and pay the duties levied on such importations and yet find a profit in the business.

This is one of the industries assailed by opponents of the tariff and concerning which the cry is raised that the "infant industry" ought to be made to shift for itself by removing the tariff which shields it. If foreign mills can now enter the American market, the stimulus afforded them by an easier entrance would be such as to speedily ruin the American market for our own workmen.

The argument for tariff revision is hardly sounder in most other directions than in this one.—Buffalo News.

Delusive.

Free trade as a remedy for trusts is delusive, as is proved by the experience of Britain, which is "plastered all over with trusts," as Mr. Blaine said a dozen years ago—and his words are even truer now. Free trade as a remedy for trusts is delusive, moreover, because some of the largest and richest American "combinations" already have free trade in their product. And, finally, free trade as a remedy for the trust evil is delusive because, in the guise of encouraging competition, it would really destroy that competition—which is most important and desirable—that is the competition of relatively young but ambitious independent American producers.

It is a pity that the Idaho Republicans had not thought a little more on this trust question before their foolish platform was adopted. But Idaho and the other far western states generally are susceptible to enlightenment. They have been won over to sound views on the question of the currency. They can be won over to sound views of the tariff and the trust problem also. They only need to be set to thinking.—Boston Journal.

Protection Sentiment Gaining.

Time was when our free trade philosophers of the east cherished the idea that the vest would break away from New England, New York and Pennsylvania on this issue. They tried their best to convince the western farmers that they had no interest whatever in the protective system. But this hope has proved delusive. Michigan and Nebraska are as stalwart in their protectionism as Massachusetts. And even the south, long the free trade stronghold in America, now show signs of returning to the economic faith of Washington and Jefferson.—Boston Journal.

Same Old Enemy.

The Democrats do not want trusts attacked except by destroying protection. There is method in this because the Democracy is the same old protection tariff enemy as before.—Schenectady (N. Y.) Union.

Experiment of the Co-operative Neighbors

THE one department of human industry that has lagged behind the rest in the march of modern progress is housekeeping. Perhaps this is because women are at the head of it, but that is neither here nor there. At any rate, it becomes plain that for all except the very isolated and the very wealthy there must be long radical changes in household operations. The increasing difficulty of obtaining girls willing to do domestic labor makes these inevitable.

A recent co-operative cookery venture has been made at Decatur, Mich. This differed from others in the fact that it was men instead of women who first proposed it and who advocated it most warmly. The ladies came in a little later. For men and women to work together is good for both. The groundwork of the plan was similar



THE CO-OPERATIVE DINING ROOM.

to those already in operation—a central kitchen and dining room where neighboring families met and took their meals in common, families having little tables to themselves.

Mr. L. G. Stewart, a merchant, originated the co-operative cookery idea at Decatur. He told his thought to the postmaster, Mr. White, and they conferred with the local editor, Mr. A. L. Moulton, and others. Mr. Stewart's first thought had been to provide a noon luncheon for business men who did not have time to go home. On this scheme the enterprise was begun and afterward enlarged. A vacant shop building was found which would contain the kitchen and dining room, and operations were begun. Presently twenty-five families joined the organization and 100 persons were taking their meals in the common dining room. Two cooks did most of the work.

An executive committee of five, composed of men and women, managed the affair for thirty days, at the end of which time another five were chosen, and so on. This method gives opportunity for experience to all, institutes a friendly rivalry and prevents methods and menu from running into ruts. The cost of meals is astonishingly low. The first week it averaged 12½ cents, the second week 10. A specimen menu shows that the co-operators are quite up to date in the modern hygienic scheme of avoiding meat and other heavy foods for breakfast. The sample breakfast bill of fare includes eggs, a cereal preparation, fried potatoes, cookies or doughnuts and coffee or chocolate.

For dinner the co-operative menu includes two kinds of meat, two kinds of vegetables and bread, two desserts, all inviting to the palate. The first result noted was that the same food cost less under the co-operative plan than when it was bought and cooked in each separate family kitchen. Two cooks and one fire served for all. It was, besides, possible to buy supplies at wholesale rates. There was another advantage that a woman appreciates better than anybody else. It was that of not having so much cold roast left over. In the small family this becomes a nightmare to the economical housekeeper. She uses it cold for luncheon, she makes a stew of it for dinner and frequently hasbes it over for breakfast, and yet it remains. But with the co-operative dining system even a large roast may be disposed of. A great advantage likewise of the common kitchen and dining room system is the amount of time and annoyance that are saved to the homemaker herself. She has leisure to look after her children and to cultivate her mind.

The Decatur co-operative dining room was a pretty one from the beginning. Each family brought its silverware, and they took turns in furnishing the table linen. Each lady took pains to make her own table slightly with a vase of flowers in the center. In another way such a plan would work well. That carelessness as to hair and attire which even some good women permit themselves to slump into at meals in the presence of only their own husbands and children would not for a moment be indulged in at the co-operative dining room, and in that respect it would be a clear blessing.

MARCIA CAMPBELL.

